FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 121 *21 June 1984*

CSCE/MBFE/DISARMAMENT

CSSR Asks for Constructive Western Reply on MBFR [Prague] BB 1
Polish Envoy Reiterates Bloc Position at Geneva [PAP] BB 1

ALBANIA

Shots Fired, None Arrested in Border Incident B 1
Pristina Trials Part of Anti-Albanian Terror B 1
Education Minister Addresses People's Assembly B 2
Session Adopts Agenda Items B 3

BULGARIA

Politburo Approves Moscow CEMA Summit Results C 1
Zhivkov, Filipov Receive CEMA Secretary Sychev C 1
Zhivkov, GDR Education Minister Hold Talks [ADN] C 2
Mladenov, Austria's Lanc Sign Cooperation Plan C 2
Visit Ends C 3
Australian Socialist Party Leader Visits C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek, Brazilian Counterpart Hold Talks, Dine D 1
Report Issued on Spanish CP Delegation's Visit [Bratislava PRAVDA 19 Jun] D 1
PZPR Official Meets Husak, Beno; Discuss Ties D 4
Polish Election Step Toward Overcoming Crisis [Vasko, CTK] D 4
Assembly Chambers Adopt CEMA Summit Statement D 5
Support for Convening World CP Conference D 5
Grave Changes in Relations [Kudrna in TRIBUNA 13 Jun] D 5
Unity To Avert Nuclear War [Hlivka in Bratislava PRAVDA 16 Jun] D 8
More on Joint Federal Assembly Chamber Session D 11
Budget Examined, Indra Speaks D 11
Ler, Fidor Remarks D 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Ortega, Nicaraguan Delegation Conclude Visit E 1
Talks With Honecker E 1
Honecker Gives Dinner E 1
Honecker Toast E 2
Ortega Toast E 3
Delegation Leaves E 4
Schabowski, Delegation Hold Talks in Syria E 4

Stoph Receives UNICEF Executive Director E 5
Tisch, British TU Official Discuss Arms, Jobs E 5
Krenz Receives Outgoing British Ambassador E 6
Party, State Bodies Approve CEMA Results E 6

HUNGARY

USSR Engineering Minister Arrives for Talks F 1
Attends Factory Ceremony F 1
TU Delegation Leaves for Madrid Congress F 1
Assembly Hears Finance, Foreign Trade Ministers F 1
1983 Economic Growth Small F 2
1983 Budget Bill Approved F 2
1974 Trade Law Still Valid F 2
Trade Report Approved F 3
Korom Delivers Lecture on WWII Resistance F 3
Szuros Visits Pest County, Gives Lecture F 3

POLAND

Official on Districts To Repeat Elections G 1
5 Percent of Electorate Unable To Vote G 1
Solidarity Says Only 57.4 Percent Voted in Warsaw [AFP] G 1
Writer Charged by Military Prosecutor's Office G 2

ROMANIA

Kim Il-song Delegation Concludes Official Visit H 1
Ceausescu, Kim Visit Factory H 1
Ceausescu-Kim Talks End H 1
DPRK Premier Visits Ploiesti H 2
Informal Dinner for Kim H 3
Ceausescu Sees Off Delegation H 3
Ceausescu Meets Israeli Liberal Party Official H 4
Ceausescu Receives Swiss Envoy's Credentials H 4
Minister Stanescu Meets Egypt's 'Ali in Cairo H 5
Oprea Meets Syrian Deputy Oil Minister 15 June H 5
Dobrin Receives Polish Official Orzechowski H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Planinc Receives U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman I 1
Mitterrand Visit: Build Bridges of Rapprochement [Sundic] I 1
Polisario Delegation Holds Talks With Markovic I 2
Received by Dizdarevic I 3
FEC Report Stresses Improvements in Economy I 3
Presidency Reviews Economy, Kim, 'Arafat Visits I 4
LCY Presidium Assesses Problems, Stabilization I 5
Irredentist Group's Trial Begins in Pristina I 6
Attendance at 11 June Presidium Session I 6

CSSR ASKS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WESTERN REPLY ON MBFR

LD201113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Discussions on troops and arms reduction in central Europe continued in Vienna today. Ambassador Emil Keblusek, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, drew attention to the declaration of the recent Moscow CEMA economic summit conference, which underlined the need to seek constructive ways of developing peaceful, stable political and economic relations between states, taking into account the interests of all countries. This principle also guides the socialist countries at the Vienna talks where they are pushing for a reduction in the level of military confrontation in central Europe on an equal and just basis without the security of any side suffering. Ambassador Keblusek recalled the lack of constructiveness and inflexibility of the West, which is trying to deepen conflicts and create new serious difficulties. The Czechoslovak delegate called on the West, on behalf of the socialist countries, to reply seriously and constructively to their proposals put forward at the Vienna talks last year.

POLISH ENVOY REITERATES BLOC POSITION AT GENEVA

LD201228 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 20 Jun 84

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva 19/20 June -- A Polish delegate was among those who took the floor at today's plenary meeting of the disarmament conference held at Geneva's Palace of Nations.

In his speech, chairman of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski, assessed the present international situation in the light of, among other things, the declaration published after the Moscow CMEA summit. He said that the spur given to the arms race by NATO circles is one of the main reasons for the growing political and economic instability in the world.

Next, Ambassador Turbanski said that the conference's spring session failed to reach the ends expected by the world's public opinion and that during the summer session it should concentrate on such problems being priority significance for all, as preventing nuclear war, preventing the arms race in outer space, and a ban on nuclear weapons tests. He underlined that these questions need a possibly quick setting up of the conference's working bodies to run the negotiating process.

While quoting Wojciech Jaruzelski's words pronounced at a dinner given in Moscow after the conclusion of the CMEA summit, Turbanski pointed to a fact that the socialist countries' peace proposals, which have been put forward in, among other things, the Prague declaration of January 5th, 1983, and a joint Moscow statement of June 20th, 1983, are a constructive way leading to detente and slowing down the arms race.

SHOTS FIRED, NONE ARRESTED IN BORDER INCIDENT

AU201843 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

["ATA Announcement"]

[Text] In connection with the AFP report that on Monday, 18 June, Albanian coastal guards opened fire against three Frenchmen who had entered Albanian territorial waters, injuring one of them and arresting another, the ATA correspondent was informed by the appropriate Albanian organs that no French citizen has been [word indistinct] or arrested by Albanian border guards. The ATA correspondent also learned from the appropriate organs that on 14 June 1984, at 1100, an unidentified motorboat, with three people on board, entered the territorial waters of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at the [name indistinct] and approached to a point 30 meters from the shore. The motorboat was seen by an Albanian border guard patrol, which ordered it to stop. But the motorboat did not obey the patrol's order, and the patrol opened warning fire. Following this, the motorboat left the area.

On the same date, at 1320, the same motorboat with three unidentified persons on board again entered Albanian territorial waters in the same area, this time approaching up to 7 meters from the Albanian shore. One of the crew waded ashore from the motorboat. The Albanian border guard who discovered them, (?ordered them to stop on the spot) and after the [word indistinct] did not obey the order the patrol was forced to give warning shots. The person who had waded ashore rejoined the motorboat, which then speedily departed from the Albanian shore.

PRISTINA TRIALS PART OF ANTI-ALBANIAN TERROR

AU201024 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Continuous Terror Against the Albanians in Yugoslavia" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA) -- In continuation of the chauvinist violence going on in Kosovo, as the Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, reports, another trial opened in Pristina on June 19. The accused, according to TANJUG, are Bajram Ajeti, lawyer, Ismet Begolli and Serif Konjufci, newsmen of Pristina television, Bajrus Behrami, bus conductor, Kardi Lugaj, a student, Abdi Gjata, a history professor, Ali Ajeti, a secondary school graduate, Sabri Hamiti and Saban Mulsoli, jobless, and Hamit Hamiti, a mechanical engineer. The ten persons, aged between 26 and 30, are found guilty, as TANJUG stresses, of having had contacts and talks among them and of having the opinion, that the slogan "Kosovo-republic" is a legitimate demand of the people of this region. On basis of these accusations, they were sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.

TANJUG reports also that on June 19, the trial against 20 other Albanians opened in Pristina. The daily Belgrade newspaper, POLITIKA reports on its part that other groups of Albanians will be soon brought on trial.

Reports on this new wave cf anti-Albanian terror in Yugoslavia have been released these days also by different news agencies such as the French news agency, AFP, the Austrian news agency, APA, ASSPRESS [ASSOCIATED PRESS] etc.

EDUCATION MINISTER ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

AU191156 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 19 Jun 84

["On the Development of Education, Culture and Science and Their Impact on the Growth of the Production and the Tasks Laid Down by the Party for a New Step Forward in These Directions -- From the Report Delivered by Comrade Tefta Cami, Minister of Education and Culture, on Behalf of the Council of Ministers" — ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA) -- The years of socialist construction, said among other in her speech Comrade Tefta Cami, have been years of a deep ideological and cultural revolution, of the elimination of the century-long backwardness and the creation of a developed material and spiritual culture. Guided by Marxism-Leninism, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have led the struggle of the masses for the creation of the new national and socialist culture and school, in harmony with the entire economic and social development of the country.

Further on, the speaker dwelt on the development of our national and socialist education and school, laying the stress on the mass character of the pre-school, 8th grade, part and full time secondary education, on the creation and strengthening of our higher education, on the extension of the network of cultural and scientific institutions on the broad participation of the working people who have finished higher schools in the technical-scientific revolution, etc.

The working masses in our country, she pointed out, enjoy equal conditions for their education and acquisition of the culture and for the creation of the values of the material and spiritual culture. The education in our country is free for all, without any kind of taxes, equal for girls and boys. The minority enjoys full equality for the acquisition of the education and culture in the mother tongue.

A qualitative index is the overcoming of the inequality and the previous disproportions in the development of education and culture between the town and countryside, between the different zones and regions. The education, culture, arts and science, as important sectors of superstructure, are characterized not only by the extension in width and depth and the fast rate development, but, first of all, by the sound ideological content and their militancy to respond to the demands of our economic-social development, they have played and play an active role in the struggle for the moulding of our new man.

Speaking about the education, culture and science, as one of the most important factors in the struggle of the party and the masses for the construction of socialism self-reliantly, Comrade Tefta Cami stressed: The party instructs us that we must intensify our efforts to put the education, culture and science even better in the service of our economic-social development. The state plan on the development of these sectors has also been worked out and is being implemented according to this orientation.

Further on she dwelt on the measures being adopted in our country for the further raising of the qualitative level of the school and for its character, for the ever closer links of the school with the needs aroused by the life, production and the technical-scientific revolution, for the extension and the mass character of education, especially of the agricultural education in the countryside.

Further on, speaking about the national character and the socialist content of our culture, art and literature, about the strengthening of our culture by relying on, preserving and developing further the treasure of the cultural inheritance of our people, the speaker pointed out: Our culture claims distinction also for its spirit of proletarian internationalism, for the respect it shows for the progressive cultural values of all the peoples but, it has its doors closed to everything decadent and reactionary that comes from the degenerated bourgeois and revisionist world. Our culture and arts have enhanced further their prestige in the other countries. The documents of the party and the major works by Comrade Enver Hoxha have a wide echo and a broad extension in the peoples and progressive people in the world. The magnificence of the ideological and cultural revolution that is taking place in our country lies also in the fact that it transformed the culture and education from the monoploy of a minority into the property of the broad masses.

"The main objective of all the scientific study work is to give the 7th Five Year Plan the necessary support to ensure its complete fulfillment. Along with this, an important task and objective of our science is to begin immediately to carry out studies in regard to the next five year plan", Comrade Enver Hoxha said at the 8th Congress of the PLA. After analysing this instruction by Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Tetfa Cami dwelt then on the intensification of the efforts to put the science better in the service of the solution of the major and important problems that arise from the intensification of production, the increase of the productivity and its quality, the introduction of the new technologies, the further deepening of the technical-scientific revolution etc., on the integration of the research and scientific work particularly in some fields of agriculture, of construction, on the processing and the propagation of the technical-scientific information, on the increase the number of the national scientific activities.

Further on, speaking about the elevation of the standard and quality of work in education, culture and science, she stressed that that the struggle for quality is the struggle for the further revolutionisation of our school.

Then the speaker dwelt also on the problems facing our school and that have to do with the quality of the acquisition of the knowledge, on the improvement of the quality in the research-designing activity, on the postuniversity qualification and specialisation of the cadres, on the further raising of the level of the management and organisation of the work and the strengthening of the sense of responsibility by all the state organs, on the better collaboration of the activity of the institutions and of the scientific forces, on the greater contribution of the higher schools in the fields of the scientific studies etc.

The great realisations in the field of education, culture and science, said Comrade Tefta Cami in conclusion, are only a part of the victories scored by our people led by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha on the 40 year long road of the allround construction of socialism.

Session Adopts Agenda Items

AU201209 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA) -- The 5th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly continued its proceedings yesterday before noon.

Those present welcomed with violent applauses the entering into the hall of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerava, the members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government.

Interventions about the report of the Council of Ministers "on the development of education, culture and science, their impact on the growth of production and the tasks laid down by the party for a new step forward in these directions", were read out in this sitting. The interventions continued in the third sitting in the afternoon.

After this, the Assembly adopted unanimously the decision "on the development of education, culture, and science, their impact on the growth of production and the tasks laid down by the party for a new step forward in these directions".

Then, it was passed in the second point of the agenda. Comrade Qirjako Mihali, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers took the floor to present the draft-law "on the state archival fund and the archives", in the name of the Council of Ministers. The party, he stressed among others, has evaluated the documents of the state archival fund as a valuable treasure and as monuments of the history and culture of our people.

The creation of the archival network in our country and the achievements in the archival work are due to the continuous care of the party to put into life the teachings of Comrade Enver. The draft-law presented for approval will be an impetus to carry forward the gains in the archival field and will serve that the archival work go alongside other sectors. It aims, first of all, in difening [as received] that all the documents that reflect the history of our country, despite of the time, place and means of their creation, are a cultural property of the Albanian people and protected by the state. The draft-law is permeated from the beginning to the end by the idea that the archival fund of the PSR of Albania serves the activity of the state apparatus, the further development of the economy, culture and science in our country, as well as the propaganda and educational work of the party.

The deputies adopted unanimously in principle, each article and in general the law "on the state archival fund and the archives".

Regarding the last point of the agenda, Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, presented the report on the decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly, in the name of the Presidium. The deputies adopted unanimously one by one and in general the decrees issued.

The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Comrade Pali Miska held the closing speech. The report and the interventions of the deputies, he said among others, showed the development of education, culture and science, based on the correct line and policy of the party and teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, has proceeded at fast rates.

During these 40 years an advanced, complete and varied educational system with socialist content and national characteristics has been created, a broad network of cultural and scientific institutions has been set up in our country. They have become very important factors in the struggle of the party and the masses to back up ever more powerfully the socialist construction, which is being carried out by relying completely on our human, material and financial forces. The successes attained under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head show of the vitality of our socialist order and testify to its incontestable superiorities.

The 5th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly, which was held in the atmosphere of a lofty revolutionary enthusiasm, which is characterising all our working masses to see to the glorious jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland with fresh victories, wound up its proceedings successfully. It reflected the determination and optimism to carry forward our education, culture and science through the road illuminated by the teachings of the party and the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

POLITBURO APPROVES MOSCOW CEMA SUMMIT RESULTS

AU201807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has reviewed information on the work and decisions of the economic summit meeting of the CEMA member-countries which took place in Moscow on 12-14 June. The Politburo thinks the decisions, unanimously adopted by the fraternal parties and countries, have great political, economic, and ideological importance. They will contribute to the further harmonious and dynamic social development of the CEMA member-countries, to increasing their cooperation and integration to a new qualitative level, and to strengthening the material basis of peace and peaceful coexistence, and the equal cooperation of all countries and peoples.

The Politburo highly evaluated the activity of our delegation, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and fully approved the documents adopted at the meeting. The agreements on coordinating economic policy and working out a long-range, complex program on developing scientific-technological progress will have first-rate importance in implementing the strategy of CEMA member-countries on economic development and their cooperation and integration during the current decade and in the longer run.

The decisions that have been adopted are a creative and collective contribution of the fraternal parties to further enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of socialist construction. Their consistent implementation will have historic significance in the successful development of the fraternal socialist countries, strengthening the unity and cohesion and increasing the power of the socialist community.

The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee considers that the implementation of the decisions of the Moscow summit on economic issues is a priority task of the party, state, public organs and organizations, and the entire Bulgarian working people.

The Politburo approved the decisions adopted by the 38th extraordinary session of CEMA. The Council of Ministers has been instructed to adopt expanded measures and promote the consistent and full implementation of Bulgaria's obligations ensuring from the documents adopted in Moscow.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV RECEIVE CEMA SECRETARY SYCHEV

AU201811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Vyacheslav Sychev, CEMA secretary, who arrived today on a business visit. During their talks Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out the evaluation of the Bulgarian party and state leadership of the results of the Moscow CEMA member-countries' economic summit. A common opinion was expressed that the decisions reveal significant possibilities for expanding and strengthening integrational processes, more actively cooperating, and more quickly applying the achievements of scientific-technological progress. All this will contribute to further consolidating the positions of socialism throughout the world. Our first party and state leader confirmed the determination of the BCP and Bulgaria to further contribute to the successful activity of CEMA, which is the most important economic organization of the socialist countries.

Later, Vyacheslav Sychev was received by Comrade Grisha Filipov. They discussed the tasks of the CEMA member-countries and their organs in implementing the decisions of the Moscow CEMA summit.

ZHIVKOV, GDR EDUCATION MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD202042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Sofia, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The shaping of the socialist education system in the GDR and Bulgaria on the basis of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th BCP Congress was the focus of talks in Sofia on Wednesday between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, and GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker. The two sides paid great attention to the vocational training of girls and boys. They discussed the involvement of all social forces in the education of the younger generation. Both sides indicated great esteem for the cooperation between the educational institutions in the two countries.

MLADENOV, AUSTRIA'S LANC SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

AU200745 Sofia BTA in English 2050 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna, June 19 (BTA special correspondent) -- Today Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov had talks with Mr. Anton Benya first chairman of the National Council and with other high-ranking parliamentarists. A number of issues of bilateral relations were discussed and satisfaction was expressed with the state of the interparliamentary contacts. The Austrian Parliamentarists showed great interest in Bulgaria's foreign policy and in the idea of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, for turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapons-free zone which was given a high assessment to. Some international issues were also discussed.

In the afternoon the official talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries continued. They elaborated on some concrete issues of the international situation and on the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Erwin Lanc stressed that this is an extremely important forum which can contribute to turning back to detente and stressed the strive of the two countries to work actively to this end. A number of issues in the sphere of disarmament were also discussed including the idea of creating nuclear-weapons free zones in various parts of Europe. The Bulgarian foreign minister acquainted his Austrian counterpart with the work of the first and the second stage of the Athens meeting of experts from the Balkan countries at which the issue of turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapons-free zone was discussed. Mr Erwin Lanc spoke of his governments approval of this idea.

The two ministers once again pointed to the wish of their countries for the further dynamic and upward development of the friendly bilateral relations. It was stressed that in the present tense international situation such relations between countries of different social orders contribute to the efforts for consolidating world peace, security, international cooperation and confidence.

Later on Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Erwin Lanc signed a plan for cooperation in the sphere of culture, science and education between the Bulgarian Government and the Austrian federal government for the 1984-1987 period. Like the hitherto three year plans this plan provides for a number of concrete initiatives which will continue and broaden the fruitful exchange in the spheres of culture, science, education and sports.

A cordial meeting was held today between Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs and Mr. Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party in the Bulgarian Embassy.

At the talks which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Mr Petur Mladenov delivered the cordial fraternal greetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council to Franz Muhri. The chairman of the Austrian Communist Party expressed his gratitude and asked Mr Petur Mladenov to greet Mr Todor Zhivkov on his own behalf and on behalf of the CC of the Austrian Communist Party. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Franz Muhri acquainted each other with the task which the two parties are solving at the present stage. They discussed the state of cooperation between the two parties and gave it a high assessment.

Visit Ends

AU191924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The official visit of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to Austria has ended. Today Minister Petur Mladenov returned to Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Comrade Milko Balev, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER VISITS

AU201941 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 20 /BTA/ -- Mr Peter Simon, the secretary general of the CC of the Socialist Party of Australia, was on a visit to Bulgaria, June 14 through 20, 1984, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP. Mr Peter Simon was received by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

During the talks which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, information was exchanged on the activity of the BCP and the Socialist Party of Australia and topical questions of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement were discussed. The guest held in high esteem Bulgaria's successes in building up socialism and expressed warm greetings and best wishes to the Bulgarian Communists and the Bulgarian people in connection with the 40th jubilee of socialist Bulgaria. Mr Peter Simon condemned the anti-Bulgarian and anti-communist provocation which the most reactionary imperialist forces are trying to sow feud and mistrust among peoples.

The two parties of the talks expressed profound concern over the harsh exacerbation of the world situation through the fault of the most reactionary imperialist circles of the United States and NATO. The main task now is to take specific and sound measures to really help the averting of the nuclear catastrophe. In this connection stress was laid on the great importance of the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist communist countries as well as on the mighty antiwar and antimissile movement unfolded all over the world.

The two parties confirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for national independence and social progress.

The BCP and the Socialist Party of Australia expressed their determination to continue to develop in future their relations of friendship and solidarity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the name of the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, in the interest of the friendship between the Bulgarian and Australian people, of the mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Australia.

Mr Peter Simon left for home today.

CHNOUPEK, BRAZILIAN COUNTERPART HOLD TALKS, DINE

LD202035 Prague CTK in English 1943 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Brasilia June 20 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Elysio de Saraiva Guerriero said here today that their countries were interested in wider cooperation [words indistinct]. There are no obstacles to more effective cooperation in economy, trade and cultural exchanges, the ministers agreed. They discussed the main international topics and expressed the concern of their governments over the worsening international situation. They noted that the two countries realize the need to find speedy solutions to such problems as preventing the outbreak of a nuclear conflict, elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, and settlement in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, in the south of Africa and in Central America.

Minister Chnoupek acquainted his Brazilian colleague with Czechoslovakia's stand on the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe, and informed him of the efforts of the Warsaw Treaty countries to secure the acceptance of draft treaty on mutual non-use of military force.

Minister Guerreiro gave a dinner in honour of the Czechoslovak foreign minister. Representatives of Brazilian business circles were also present. In his toast, the Brazilian foreign minister appreciated the economic cooperation between the two countries, and expressed the conviction that they can exert joint efforts to lessen international tension and to help create an international atmosphere of confidence and mutual respect.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek described his talks in Brazil as a contribution to the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. He denounced the undeclared war against Nicaragua, military interference in the developments in El Salvador, the armed aggression against Grenada and the policy of threats against Cuba.

REPORT ISSUED ON SPANISH CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU201420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jun 84 pp 1-2

"Report on the Stay of a Delegation of the Communist Party (Spain)," issued in Prague at the conclusion of its 11-18 June visit to Czechoslovakia)

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party (Spain) led by Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the Central Committee, paid an official visit to the CSSR from 11 to 18 June 1984 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation was further made up of Jose Serradell, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee in charge of organizational issues; Fidel Alfonso, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee in charge of international issues; and Pedro Ardiaca, member of the Executive Committee and chairman of the Party of Catalan Communists.

At the CPCZ Central Committee, the delegation was received by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The talks were attended by Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee Department, and Radoslav Klein, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

The representatives of the two parties briefed each other on the activity of their parties and exchanged views on the current problems of international life, the communist workers movement, as well as relations between the CPCZ and the Communist Party (Spain).

Comrade Vasil Bilak familiarized the representatives of Spanish Communists with the main directions of the party's activity in fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and stressed the systematic efforts being exerted by the CPCZ and the CSSR together with other socialist countries with the aim of defending peace, averting the danger of a nuclear war, halting the arms race, and achieving concrete results in disarmament negotiations.

The delegation of the Communist Party (Spain) expressed great appreciation for the results achieved by the CPCZ and the people of Czechoslovakia in building an advanced socialist society and deepening socialist democracy. The reality of socialist Czechoslovakia and all the findings obtained by the delegation in the course of its stay in the CSSR confirmed the profound conviction of Spanish Communists that only socialism can guarantee the social certitudes of the people, the right to work, high living standards for all working people, and a full and harmonious development of man.

The representatives of the CPCZ expressed great recognition for the struggle being waged by the Communist Party (Spain) for the social interests of the workers class and all Spanish working people as well as for its contribution to the steadily growing antiwar movement of the Spanish people aimed at preserving world peace.

The Spanish Communists acquainted the Czechoslovak side with current domestic political developments in Spain, with their activities for the defense of the working people's rights, and with their active role in the peace movement, in the struggle for the country's withdrawal from NATO and against U.S. military bases on Spanish territory. They briefed the Czechoslovak representatives on the growing support of the working people for the Communist Party (Spain) in its efforts to unite all Spanish Communists on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two sides expressed their concern over the aggravating international situation, caused through the fault of the most reactionary forces of world imperialism, especially in the United States. A particularly dangerous situation has arisen in Europe. They noted that the feverish pursuit of armaments inspired by the United States and some of its NATO allies is aimed at gaining military supremacy over the USSR and other socialist countries and is guided by the endeavor of imperialist circles to dictate their will to other countries from a position of strength. The deployment of American nuclear first-strike missiles on the territories of West European countries constitutes a grave danger not only for the peoples of Europe but for the world at large. It has significantly exacerbated the international situation and increased the possibility of a nuclear war breaking out and represents the main obstacles to the search for ways of reducing and liquidating nuclear weapons in Europe.

The representatives of the CPCZ briefed the delegation of the Communist Party (Spain) on the countermeasures of the CSSR and other socialist countries, which these states have been forced to implement in the interest of safeguarding their security, maintaining peace in Europe, and preserving the military-strategic equilibrium.

The two sides reiterated their principled position that it is necessary to maintain the existing balance of military forces on increasingly lower levels, which requires taking particular steps toward halting the arms race and commencing earnest equal talks on disarmament. The CPCZ and Communist Party (Spain) are convinced that the package of initiatives and peace proposals of the USSR, CSSR, and other socialist countries represents a good and solid base for the development of Europe and the whole world in the direction of lasting peace, renewed trust among states, and continuation of the policy of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The proclamation of peaceful intentions by the representatives of the United States and NATC, which is not backed by any concrete measures or realistic proposals, is aimed at disorienting the growing peace movement of nations. The rising curve of military expenditures, continuing deployment of American nuclear first-strike missiles in Western Europe, production of increasingly destructive weapons, plans to militarize outer space, as well as the unwillingness to commence earnest talks on disarmament -- all of this exposes the discrepancy between the words and deeds of these circles.

Europe and the whole world today need honest and equal talks resulting in concrete commitments and agreements that respect the principle of equal security. In this situation the CPCZ and the Communist Party (Spain) regard as extremely important the creation of a broad action unity of all peace-loving forces and an even more intensive struggle for the preservation of world peace.

The two sides advocate the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe and at the same time consider as highly urgent the reaching of an agreement on banning the production and liquidating all chemical weapons. The elimination of these weapons from Europe could be a first and important step in this direction.

The representatives of the two sides noted that the growing aggressiveness of the U.S. Adminstration's policy generates hotbeds of tension in all parts of the world and poses a threat to the sovereign rights of individual states. The United States cynically violates the norms of international life and attempts -- employing all means, including military force -- to subdue the fight of nations for their national and social liberation, for social progress.

The two sides expressed their full solidarity with the peoples of Central America waging a struggle against U.S. neocolonialist ambitions. They condemned the brutal aggression of the United States against Grenada and the liquidation of the independence of that state, which cannot be justified by anything. They fully side with Nicaragua and its heroic freedom-loving people, against whom the United States wages an undeclared war. In an effort to maintain their neocolonialist domination over the countries of Latin America, the U.S. ruling circles rely on the most reactionary, fascist, antipeople and dictatorial regimes. They supply these, their most loyal allies, with arms and try to protect them by all possible means against the growing wrath of the suppressed nations. The heroic struggle of the people of Chile, Uruguay, and other countries of the region enjoys the full support of Czechoslovak and Spanish Communists. American imperialism bears direct responsibility for all the mass murders and terror against the people of these countries.

The CPCZ and the Communist Party (Spain) express their solidarity with all nations of the world fighting for national liberation, consolidating their independence, freedom, and progress and against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties expressed themselves in favor of a broad development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party (Spain) on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of democracy, socialism, and peace. The two sides advocate a further reinforcement of the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

The CPCZ and the Communist Party (Spain) will continue to support an all-round development of relations between the CSSR and Spain and friendship between the peoples of the two countries, which they view as an important factor of reducing international tension and continuing the policy of detente.

During its stay, the delegation of the Communist Party (Spain) familiarized itself with the experiences of the CPCZ in building up the party, with the solution of the nationality issue in the CSSR, and with the life of Czechoslovak working people in cities and in the countryside.

Visits to factories, an agricultural cooperative, cultural and educational establishments, and other institutions contributed to a more profound realization of the enormous positive changes that socialism introduced into the life of the people of Czechoslovakia.

The delegation also visited Bratislava where it was received by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who acquainted members of the delegation of the Communist Party (Spain) with the economic, cultural, and social development of Slovakia within the framework of socialist Czechoslovakia.

The visit of the delegation of the Communist Party (Spain) meant a renewal of the traditional relations of comradely cooperation between Spanish and Czechoslovak Communists and established prerequisites for their further comprehensive development.

PZPR OFFICIAL MEETS HUSAK, BENO; DISCUSS TIES

LD201448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague today Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. In a comradely and cordial talk they discussed the development of mutual relations between both fraternal parties and between the nations of both countries. They underlined the importance of cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, the importance of mutual exchange of experiences from party work as well as the interest of both sides in their further development. The meeting was attended by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Talks opened today at the headquarters of the CPCZ Central Committee between Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. During a friendly discussion they briefed each other on the experiences of both fraternal parties from internal party work in securing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Ninth PZPR Congress and discussed some questions concerning the intensification of future cooperation.

POLISH ELECTION STEP TOWARD OVERCOMING CRISIS

LD201256 Prague CTK in English 1229 GMT 20 Jun 84

[By Jiri Vasko]

[Text] Warsaw June 20 (CTK) -- Last Sunday's elections to Polish national councils were another important step towards gradual overcoming of the country's crisis. In the elections, the overwhelming majority of Polish citizens expressed their support for the process of stabilization and further socialist development, and rejected the efforts of domestic and foreign reaction to stir up unrest and maintain the crisis situation. Their response to appeals from the opposition for a boycott of the elections was a boycott of anti-socialist forces. According to official data, carried by the Warsaw press today, the turnout was almost 75 per cent. It was bigger than had been expected in the present complicated political, social, and economic conditions in Poland.

The Polish press has said that the high turnout in the elections to national councils showed the growing trust of the population that the many difficulties and problems can be overcome by combined efforts. The new national councils should play a significant role in this.

Polish citizens, workmen in particular, realize that the new election programs cannot be implemented and the country's socialist development secured without increased working and civil activity of the whole society. They also realize that further socialist development especially is impossible without the working class, led by the united workers' party, playing the leading role, and without the promotion of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, which they supported by the wide participation in the elections.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS ADOPT CEMA SUMMIT STATEMENT

LD202152 Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 20 (CTK) -- The Federal Assembly deputies, just as all Czechoslovak people, fully endorse the documents approved at the CEMA Economic Summit in Moscow last week, said a statement adopted at a joint session of the two houses of the Federal Assembly here today.

It described the documents, Declaration on the Preservation of Peace and on International Economic Cooperation, and the statement on Further Development and Deepening of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Among the CMEA Countries, as improtant documents that show realistic ways of overcoming the present complicated international situation which continues to worsen through the fault of the most reactionary forces of imperialism.

The socialist countries reiterate their previous constructive proposals which are concrete and comprehensible to all people of good will.

"We stressed on numerous occasions that together with our closest and truest ally, the Soviet Union, and with the other fraternal countries, we will do everything to prevent the military-strategic equilibrium from being upset. We will actively participate in efforts aimed achieving full resumption and further promotion of the tested policy of detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We are convinced that there is no other sensible and acceptable alternative to the threat of nuclear catastrophe", the Federal Assembly statement said.

SUPPORT FOR CONVENING WORLD CP CONFERENCE

Grave Changes in Relations

AU181411 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 24 on 13 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Frantisek Kudrna: "A Correct Analysis and Correct Conclusions -- the Prerequisites for a Correct Path"]

[Excerpts] In the second half of the 20th century, in particular, mankind has been undergoing a stormy, complex and steadily accelerating development. That which only yesterday seemed unattainable, which was a [Jules] Vernean utopia, is today very often not only taken for granted but, sometimes even outdated...

This concerns all spheres of our life. Because of this situation, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find one's orientation, to differentiate between that which is ephemeral and long-trends, and to know that which is progressive from that which only puts on a progressive air. To avoid serious mistakes, it is therefore necessary to constantly analyze the attained state of affairs, basic trends, and possible developments.

The international revolutionary movement, proceeding from the scientific method of discovery and study, has been traditionally analyzing the state of the world revolutionary process, the state of the historical struggle between the forces of progress and socialism on the one hand and the forces of reaction and imperialism on the other.

Exactly 15 years ago (5 to 17 June 1969), a conference of representatives of 75 communist and workers parties was held in Moscow. Its participants adopted documents (worked out in a long, creative, and frank discussion before the conference) analyzing the present state of the world revolutionary process and characterizing the tasks of individual revolutionary detachments in various spheres of the struggle for a progressive, humane, and socially just societal order all over the world.

The past 15 years, the events that have taken place in this period, have fully confirmed the correctness of both the analysis and the conclusions of the international conference of communist and workers parties of 1969. Also the path that the conference mapped out for the communist movement has achieved even better results than anticipated 15 years ago. Compared with the situation in 1969, world communism has grown substantially in strength.

New Situation.

Our party, the CPCZ, fully endorsed the conclusions of the Moscow conference. It was, and continues to be, guided by them in its activity. The 16th CPCZ Congress stressed: "Our party regards as its foremost task to contribute with all its might to the implementation of the conclusions jointly adopted at the Moscow conference of representatives of communist and workers parties in 1969. That conference gave a significant impetus to the development of broad actions by socialist, national liberation, and democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism and for revolutionary progress in the world. The CPCZ will effectively participate in every initiative aimed at reinforcing the action unity of the communist and revolutionary movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. That is also why we agree with the view of fraternal parties that broadbased international meetings of communists should become a lasting practice in our movement, contributing to its revolutionary action capability and assertiveness."

It is apparent that the time is becoming ripe for another summit meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties. This is the case, above all, because grave changes in the international situation are taking place. World imperialism, scared by progressive developments in the world, has decided to launch a counteroffensive.

Its outcome should be not only a reversal in world developments, but a complete liquidation of the communist movement, its relegation to the dust heap of history." It cannot be overlooked that adventurous groups have elbowed, or are elbowing, their way to power in capitalist states, particularly in the United States, groups that are already to resort to any provocation, any demonstration of strength, and any form of blackmail to achieve their aims. They will not shy away from any means.

The world has truly found itself at a crossroads. One road leads to peace, peaceful cooperation, mutual respect, reduction of armament and, subsequently, disarmament; the other to escalation of the arms race, economic war, distrust among states, intransigence, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and psychological warfare, to the very brink of a hot war.

This is not only our opinion, the position of the socialist countries alone. It is realized not only by peace-loving people all over the world, but even by responsible politicians in the West.

The situation in the world arena has thus been dramatically changing recently. Aside from this, the communist movement is growing in strength, individual parties are expanding, and acquiring new experience from struggle in the area of their activity. Their influence and importance are spreading. The tasks which they must tackle under conditions of qualitative changes, especially under the conditions of the developing scientific and technical revolution, are becoming increasingly complex and varied.

It is thus not surprising that, at times, differing assessments, differences of opinion, and diverse approaches to solving various concrete questions of class struggle and joint course of action occur. It is also by no means extraordinary that a discussion of these issues is taking place among our parties. Rather, the opposite is the case -- we consider it correct to clarify mutual positions, to define them with greater accuracy in discussion, and thus to arrive at an objective analysis of the present and at Marxist-Leninist conclusions from it. This is a path leading to the formation of a joint basis for political cooperation in the struggle against the joint class enemy. As V.I. Lenin used to teach us: "Many disagreements can disappear, and will surely disappear: This will be achieved by the logic of the joint struggle against the real terrible enemy, against the bourgeoisie."

That is why, from time to time, representatives of communist and workers parties meet at joint conferences, be it on regional or worldwide scales. They not only exchange views and experiences on these occasions, but they also analyze the world situation, the state of the world revolutionary process, and formulate a joint foundation, joint points of departure for the coming period.

On 24 February 1984, TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, had the following to say about the wish of many parties to gradually prepare another such conference: "The last international conference of 75 communist and workers parties was held, as is known, from 5 to 17 June 1969 in Moscow. It played an important role in the development of the communist movement and the revolutionary process. Its conclusions continue to be relevant. However, a great deal has changed in the movement and in the world since then. That is why proposals to convene a new international conference are often repeated. More than 60 parties are now in favor of convening it. However, it has not yet been convened because of the disagreement of several parties. Certain parties are, in fact, forcing their position upon other parties and blocking their plans.... It is necessary to establish suitable conditions for the conference so that parties planning to take part in it express their agreement with it and so that it is possible to ensure democratic prerequisites and methods. A certain time is necessary to prepare these prerequisites...."

Unity -- Basis and Prerequisite

The struggle for the unity of the communist movement, especially for ideological and action unity, is as old as the movement itself. That which K. Marx and F. Engels underlined in the Communist Manifesto is still valid: "The cohesion of workers masses...is a consequence of the unification of the bourgeoisie...." And world imperialism is trying to unite on all fronts, now in particular.

Concern for the unity of the communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism is thus the basic task of all those who are serious about socialism it is the touchstone of genuine revolutionaries.

We, Marxist-Leninists, have never been concerned with just any unity, but with unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. History shows more than clearly that unity on a foundation that lacks principles is never solid.

It was not be coincidence that the Moscow conference of representatives of communist and workers parties in 1969 devoted extraordinary attention to the reinforcement of the communist movement's unity on Marxist principles. The participants in the conference reached the conclusion that an important prerequisite for multiplying the contribution of communist and workers parties to solving the problems facing nations is to raise the unity of the communist movement itself to a higher level corresponding to the present requirements. This requires energetic and constant endeavors by all parties. The unification of communist and workers parties is an important factor in uniting all anti-imperialist forces. This is one of the most relevant and important conclusions of the Moscow conference of 1969.

Unity to Avert Nuclear War

AU201119 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 84 p 4

[Ivan Hlivka article: "15 Years Have Elapsed Since the International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties in Moscow in 1969; for the Unity of the Movement in the Interest of Peace" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE UNITY AND COOPERATION OF COMMUNIST PARTIES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS IS EXCEPTIONALLY IMPORTANT AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENTS IN THE WORLD CORRELATION OF FORCES TO THE BENEFIT OF SOCIALISM. IT IS SUFFICIENT TO RECALL THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES ON WORLD PROCESSES, AND HOW EFFECTIVELY, FOR EXAMPLE, THE RESULTS OF THE KARLOVY VARY CONFERENCE HEPED TO NORMALIZE THE CONDITIONS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT. MANY OTHER MEETINGS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF THE SOCIALIST, WEST EUROPEAN, ARAB, AFRICAN, AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WERE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE FOR STRENGTHENING THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS.

Conditions for the work of the parties differ greatly; this applies to all parties, countries, regions, and continents. Therefore the work of communist parties cannot be directed according to a particular model, according to a single center. And also nobody is trying to do this. But what is indisputable is that every party must be accountable to its people and strive to do all it can to ensure their well-being.

And these circumstances also do not bear out the fact that this cooperation of communist parties is not necessary or possible. Absolute objections to it do not bear in mind the peculiarities of the current situation, the extent and nature of the danger of war, and the need to do everything to avert it.

ONE HAS TO REQLIZE THAT THE DANGER OF WAR EXISTS INDEPENDENTLY OF THE DIVERSITY AND HETEROGENEITY OF NATIONAL CONDITIONS.

NUCLEAR WAR IMPERILS ALL NATIONS, AVERTING IT IS IN THE FUNDAMENTAL INTEREST OF MANKIND. AND THAT MEANS THAT THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND DETENTE, AND AGAINST THE ARMS RACE IS THE INEVITABLE COMPONENT OF ANY REAL NATIONAL POLICY, AND OF COMMUNIST POLICY IN PARTICULAR.

Noting this fact does not amount to a sort of appeal for the standardization or unification of the policy of communists, just as mutual cooperation among communist parties in the issues of war and peace can in no case be regarded as some sort of a step toward creating some organization of the communist movement.

What is involved is something else -- THAT COMMUNISTS IN EVERY COUNTRY AND ON ALL CONTINENTS, IN CONCORDANCE, COMPREHEND THE REALITIES OF THE PRESENT AND EVEN MORE CLEARLY DISPLAY THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MANKIND.

Some comrades oppose joint meetings of the communist parties with the argument that when various forces are involved in the struggle for peace, the effort to organize mutual cooperation of communists in this struggle is not right, but one must strive for the cooperation of all antiwar forces. The cooperation of communists would, allegedly, harm the cause of peace, because others could regard it as an attempt to separate communists from other fighters for peace. But these are unconvincing arguments. After all, practice shows something totally different: The communist parties of the socialist countries that are openly and consistently pressing for the coordination of joint actions, and that coordinate their policy have achieved the greatest successes precisely in the development of cooperation with other political forces.

Besides, in the course of the seventies communists of the European Socialist and capitalist countries met more than once to assess problems that were of interest to them. And it cannot be argued that this rendered impossible the fraternal parties' cooperation with other political forces. On the contrary, this cooperation was particularly active at that time, resulting in several worldwide or all-European events such as the World Forum of Peace-Loving Forces in Moscow in 1977, the World Parliament of Nations for Peace in Sofia (1980), the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War in Prague (1983), and so forth. Gradually, a common position is being worked out in the issue of the need to curb those social forces that instigate the arms race.

The Source of Useful Experiences and New Energy

Relying on proletarian internationalism and striving to further the cohesion of the world communist movement, communists are facing up to the ideologues of the bourgeoisie and various revisionists, overcoming differences in evaluating the new situation, and drawing up a joint line, which is essential for the interaction of the driving forces of the world revolutionary process. The international communist movement decisively contributes to the struggle of progressive forces for detente and now focuses its efforts on its deepening, on the struggle for disarmament. The importance of bilateral and regional meetings and consultations of communist parties, as well as of international theoretical conferences of communists, has therefore increased. The overoming of differing views that are emerging has necessitated a further perfection of the means, methods, and forms of the international interaction of communist parites and the cohesion of the world communist movement as a vanguard of all anti-imperialist forces.

MEETINGS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF FRATERNAL PARTIES ARE A SOURCE OF USEFUL EXPERIENCES AND A STIMULATING ELEMENT INFUSING NEW ENERGY INTO THE STRUGGLE FOR THE COMMON CAUSE.

International theoretical conferences of communists have recently been held in Moscow, Prague, Berlin, Sofia, Havana, Budapest, and other cities. They have helped to generalize the importance for the world revolutionary movement of experiences in building socialism in the present stage, elaborated questions of cooperation and interaction between world socialism and the revolutionary movement in nonsocialist countries, reinforced the unification process of all progressive forces in the struggle for averting a nuclear war, and strengthened the process of solving many important regional problems of the communist movement.

THIS HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE FURTHER ELABORATION OF A JOINT IDEOLOGICAL PLATFORM OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

IT IS A PROMISING FACT THAT THE MAJORITY OF COMMUNIST PARTIES ADVOCATES THE PERFECTION OF EXISTING AND THE QUEST FOR NEW FORMS OF COOPERATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR THIS HAVE EMERGED UNDER CURRENT CONDITIONS. FIRST, increasingly broader strata of the population realize that imperialism generates a serious danger of nuclear war and are therefore becoming actively involved in the struggle against it. This results in greater action unity of communists on the international scale.

SECOND, the escalation of class struggle, which is so evident in the capitalist countries today, increasingly exposes the untenability of regional, let alone narrowly national concepts, which are in opposition to the internationalist policy of the international communist movement. The experiences of the masses and communist parties acquired in the present struggles force them to seek ways of overcoming the mistakes that result in differences of opinion within the movement. Today this is a characteristic feature in the activity of the overwhelming majority of communist and workers parties. The most aware revolutionaries are speaking out for strengthening the unity of the communist movement on Marxist-Leninist foundations.

The impact of the communist movement on the course of events in the present world is becoming increasingly evident, day by day. The communist movement wages an active and selfless struggle for peace, against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. This struggle is the core of the contemporary struggle against imperialism, which today constitutes the greatest danger for the future of mankind and its very existence. It is precisely against this danger -- the main danger of our era -- that communists are waging their struggle.

It is a multifaceted struggle. It is taking place on various levels and assumes various forms. The gist of the efforts of the communist movement can be briefly summed up as follows: to further develop the program of anti-imperialist struggle, struggle against the threat of war and its roots; to involve the broadest possible masses in this struggle; and to win them over to our side by setting an example, that is, by the action unity of communists of the whole world.

THE LOGIC OF WORLD CLASS STRUGGLE REQUIRES THAT THE STRENGTH OF INTERNATIONALIST UNITY OF COMMUNISTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD BE PITTED AGAINST THE INTERNATIONALLY UNITED FORCES OF ANTICOMMUNISM.

MORE ON JOINT FEDERAL ASSEMBLY CHAMBER SESSION

Budget Examined, Indra Speaks

LD201029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Deputies of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly examined at their 13th joint session in Prague the results of Czechoslovakia's national economy as reflected in the final state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1983.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed at the meeting Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, Marie Kabrhelova; and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Jaroslav Hejna. The session was also attended by deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the bodies, political parties and social organizations of the National Front, and other guests.

Comrade Alois Indra spoke at the meeting about the special significance of the recent CEMA Economic Summit Conference in Moscow. He said that the documents adopted bring not only new impulses to improve further economic cooperation amongst the CEMA countries but also to the efforts aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war and strengthening peace. The chairman of the Federal Assembly proposed that the deputies adopt a standpoint in which they would give their support to both documents and subscribe to taking an active part in their implementation.

The expose on the final state budget of the Czechoslovak federation was given at today's 13th joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly by Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance. He said that the financial policy focused in 1983 on accelerating the growth rate, accumulating financial resources based on more effective utilization of the factors of production, reinforcing cost-consciousness, and on utilizing reserves in individual sectors of management. This thus creates one of the important prerequisites for the further development of our economy and living standards. At the same time the balance between revenues and expenditures is being secured throughout the budgetary system, which has contributed to the reinforcement of the overall financial equilibrium of our economy, which constitutes one of the principal tasks of the financial policy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We succeeded in achieving balance in budgetary management despite the fact that financial development deviated from the planned structure of revenues and expenditure as a result of both external and internal influences. In his expose, Minister Ler analyzed in detail the individual items of the final state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for the past year and stressed that the overall results of the budgetary management of 1983 we assess as a contribution to the fulfillment of the intentions set for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Ler, Fidor Remarks

LD202125 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] At today's joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, the deputies approved the state final budget and adopted the standpoint of the Federal Assembly on the documents adopted at the Moscow meeting of the highest representatives of the CEMA member-countries. Vaclav Klement reports:

The deputies first discussed the final state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation explained by Finance Minister Leopold Ler. He said in his speech that budgetary management in 1983 was balanced at the end of the year. Renewed dynamic development of our economy made a significant contribution to this. More than previously, economic growth was based on intensification factors, particularly on saving overall and material expenditure. This saving was the main resource for the overfulfillment of planned tasks in the creation of profit and rentability. These results made a considerable contribution to achieving the planned income in the state budget of the federation and the budgets of the national republics, which equal the value of Kçs324 billion, that is by 2.3 percent more than planned. Minister Ler said in this connection:

[Begin Ler recording] The greater creation of material resources enabled not only the growth of personal and mass consumption but also -- and this must be specially emphasized -- the speedier continuation of the process of renewal of our external economic balance and the reduction of our indebtedness in convertible currencies. We are aware, however, that this was achieved on some occasions at the price of not so effective export and a number of import limitations. However, in this way we limited the possibilities of negative influences which this could have on our economy, and we were able to be more active in our commercial policy. The creation of necessary activities in the current financial relations and reinforcement of our defense ability was successfully secured without affecting our people's living standard. [end recording]

Finance Minister Leopord Ler put special emphasis in his speech on reinforcing frugality and on underlining the necessity of the criteria of usefulness in employing financial funds. He said:

[Begin Ler recording] We still have considerable reserves which have not been utilized in the rational use of fuels, energy, materials and human labor. This means that we must search and look with open eyes, think, not (?tolerate minor) wastage, spoilage, poor quality, or disorder in one's own work. Naturally this is not easy and sometimes not even popular. The interests of society as a whole, however, must be consistently and uncompromisingly implemented, even when this means conflict with the interest of the enterprise, local interests, or the interests of individuals. During checks we continually come across not only numerous cases of just formal fulfillment of tasks, but also manifestations of clearly thriftless management.

But why do these things have to wait for the arrival of finance or control organs? We must demand a much more active role from the internal control systems and a more involved approach to solving the problems of thrift by the organs of management. We must use the whole of our national property with thrift and more responsibility. Toward the end of last year the value of basic means and supplies in state and cooperative (?hands) reached Kcs2.27 billion. In the last year we extended the national property by Kcs95 billion. This is also a significant result of our economic activity. Care of this property, its consistent protection and full and effective use are among the permanent tasks of our economic policy. [end recording]

After Minister Ler's speech the joint report presenters of both chambers presented the proposal of the final state account for 1983 to the deputies for approval. Eight deputies then spoke in the discussion. They highly praised the financial policy of the government, (?including) successes which we have achieved in creating resources, in the development of the social and cultural sphere, and in the upkeep and better quality of the standard of living. At the same time, however, they indicated the weak points and reserves in our economy. Deputy Viktor Fidor spoke about the reserves in agriculture, and in this context he said:

[Begin Fidor recording] In this period it is necessary to change fundamentally people's attitude to the production of quality bulk fodder, mainly by planning the necessary areas for achieving the planned yield and the securing of sufficient quality harvesting and preserving of feed.

Everything which, no matter by what evil manipulation, is lost from the fodder, has the final result that less can be used. The research carried out by deputies provides an answer to the question why neighboring enterprises with comparable conditions have such differing consumption of grain fodder per liter of milk or per kilogram gain of live weight. It is being shown that a large amount of hay and silage is still not of the required quality. There are shortcomings in keeping to the technological discipline of silage-making and also of effective preservation materials. [end recording]

Deputy Tenglerova pointed to some shortcomings on our internal market. She said:

[Begin recording] There is in particular a lack of success in reacting more readily to the needs of the internal market, in extending production of the types of consumer goods of which there is a shortage, and in securing new modern products which would stimulate consumer demand. This process would undoubtedly be speeded up if the tasks ensuing from party and state documents were fulfilled completely. In particular, the supplementary production of consumer goods to the order of 1 percent of volume of production in enterprises which do not make them as yet is being implemented by trade and production in a considerably indecisive and partial manner. It is necessary to implement demands totally practically without reserves, apologies, or superfluous considerations. [end recording]

We have noted a thought that was expressed in the discussion by Deputy Stanislav Charvat:

[Begin Charvat recording] Our socialist society's expenditure on social consumption must be earned by us all through honest labor. This is the only way that will enable us to keep our high standard of living, and depending on the results of work achieved we can continue to improve its quality. This is why it is so important that through correct appreciation of it we should continue to develop work initiative and activity as a source of our social treasure. Our socialist society secures not a little for our citizens. We are talking about significant financial means. [end recording]

At the close of the discussion the members of government sectors replied to questions by deputies. Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, in a closing speech assured them that all proposals and suggestions will be implemented by the government in its work. The state final account for 1983 was unanimously approved by the deputies of both chambers. They then discussed and approved three government proposals for laws about certain changes in social security, the health security of workers, and foster parent care. In connection with the new education law, it is a matter of simplifying the position of apprentices and students and also of changing the conditions for social supplements for children, the most important of which are child allowances, educational and orphan income, and the abolition of the limit of the child's personal income for eligibility for the said allowances. The deputies then discussed an international agreement for the use of radio transmission for peaceful purposes. At the end of the meeting they adopted the standpoint of the Federal Assembly on documents from the Moscow conference of CEMA member-states' highest representatives.

ORTEGA, NICARAGUAN DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Talks With Honecker

LD201424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation (FSLN) of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today for a friendly discussion. Their talk centered on an exchange of views on international issues and the development of cooperation between the SED and FSLN and the GDR and Nicaragua. Both politicans expressed their deep concern at the grave aggravation of the international situation as a result of imperialist confrontation and arms buildup policy. It is therefore important to intensify the efforts of all peace-loving forces to avert the threat of a disastrous nuclear war and bring about a change for the better in international relations. They stressed that the peace initiatives by the Warsaw Pact states form a realistic and constructive basis for this.

Daniel Ortega reported on the selfless efforts by the Nicaraguan people, led by its vanguard, the FSLN, to defend and consolidate the anti-imperialist and democratic achievements and national independence. It is resolutely opposing the increased attacks by the Somoza gangs, controlled and financed by U.S. imperialism, and internal counter-revolutionary forces. Daniel Ortega stressed Nicaragua's readiness and resolute will to contribute, together with all forces willing to reach understanding, toward relaxing the peace-endangering situation in Central America. Erich Honecker stressed that the SED and GDR will continue in future to stand unshakeably and firmly by the side of the Nicaraguan people in its struggle against the imperialist policy of intervention, for peace, independence, and social progress. He strongly reiterated the demand for an immediate end to all acts of aggression against the new Nicaragua and reaffirmed support for the initiatives of Cuba, Nicaragua, and other peace-loving states for a political solution to the tensions in Central America. Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the high level of relations, characterized by the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity, and discussed measures for developing these further.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a cordial and trusting atmosphere, were: on the GDR side: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy foreign minister; and Edgar Fries, deputy head of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; on the Nicaraguan side: Henry Ruiz Hernandez, commandant of the revolution, member of the FSLN National Directorate and minister of planning; Miguel d'Escoto, member of the Sandinist Assembly and foreign minister; Julio Lopez Campos, member of the Sandinist Assembly and head of the FSLN International Relations Department; Jacinto Suarez Espinosa, member of the Sandinist Assembly; and Emilio Moreno Gutierrez, Nicaraguan ambassador in the GDR.

Honecker Gives Dinner

LD202016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, gave a dinner in Berlin on Wednesday in honor of the member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and coordinator of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega.

The dinner was attended by other figures in the party and state leadership of the GDR and by members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua. Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega gave toasts.

Honecker Toast

LD202039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Erich Honecker's Toast" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 20 June (ADN) -- In his toast, Erich Honecker again welcomed Daniel Ortega warmly to the GDR. He then said: We welcome you as representative of the heroic people of Nicaragua who, almost 5 years ago on 19 July 1979 achieved the historic victory of the Sandinist popular revolution over the hated Somoza dictatorship. This was a milestone in the struggle for peace, independence, democracy, and social progress.

Sympathetically and with great respect the people of the GDR and all progressive mankind are following the difficult struggle of the Sandinists to build a new Nicaragua. In freedom and independence the workers and peasants and all patriotic forces want to determine the development of their society themselves.

Despite all the attacks of internal and external reactionary forces, the working people of Nicaragua, led by the FSLN, have achieved outstanding successes on this path. Particularly striking is the progress in the areas of education and public health and the ensuring of basic food supplies to broad sections of the population.

The revolutionary changes in Nicaragua and the shining example of the Sandinist popular revolution are a thorn in the flesh of the reactionary forces of the United States. Therefore, they are doing their utmost to halt this development and, where it is in their power, to reverse it. They are doing everything possible to regain their lost positions in this region and to force through their political and economic interests.

In order to conceal its true intentions the U.S. Administration is spreading the lie of a "threat" to the United States from the USSR and Cuba. At the same time Washington is waging an undercover war against Nicaragua with military, economic, and political means, while also threatening open, direct intervention. The U.S. Administration is putting hundreds of milions of dollars at the disposal of the counterrevolutionary gangs, to enable them to burn and murder and attack peacefully working people in Nicaragua.

The GDR strongly condemns the machinations of U.S. imperialism, which is attempting to turn back the wheel of history. We have the greatest respect for the fighters of the Sandinist People's Army and the Nicaraguan People's Police, who are constantly on guard and who are daily dealing fresh blows to counterrevolution and the interventionists. We are sure that the Nicaraguan people will emerge victorious from this heroic and self-sacrificing struggle. It has our full solidarity.

In our talks today we were in agreement in noting that the U.S. interventionist actions against Central America, especially against Nicaragua, are part of U.S. imperialism's striving for world domination. This policy is a serious danger to peace. It has caused a further aggravation of world tension. Existing centers of tension are stirred up and fresh conflicts and crisis situations in various regions, including Central America, are created.

All this increases the danger of nuclear war and threatens the existence of life on earth. The United State's brutal attack on Grenada last October is an expression of this adventurist policy.

The start of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe is a threat to peace of the highest degree. We think particularly of the grave responsibility that the FRG has assumed in agreeing to transform itself into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons. This increases our obligation to do all we can to preserve world peace. What we have to do is calm the international situation, implement specific disarmament measures and return to detente. Our proposals on arms limitation and disarmament, in line with the principle of equality and equal security, for a world free of nuclear weapons, are on the table. The CEMA states have reaffirmed them at their top-level meeting in Moscow.

For the people of our country, active solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution and the people of Nicaragua has become close to their heart. Be assured that the GDR will continue to stand firm at your side in the struggle for the defense and consolidation of the achievements of the revolution. In the international sphere, we will raise our voice and use our authority so that the Nicaraguan people can exercise their right to choose their political, economic, and social system freely and independent of external interference.

The GDR has already on many occasions expressed its views on the situation in Central America, with specific reference to the situation of Nicaragua. Today I say again that we demand that all peace-threatening acts of aggression by the U.S. Administration against Nicaragua and the constant interference in the internal affairs of the country be stopped. We demand an end to all political and material support for the CIA-led counterrevolutionary Somoza gangs and condemn most strongly the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

The GDR staunchly supports self-determination and independence of peoples, no matter on what continent, and favors a ban on the threat of or use of force, and peaceful settlement of conflicts between states. Hence we support the initiatives of Nicaragua, which are aimed at a political solution to the problems in Central America. In this connection, great significance must, we feel, be attached to the efforts of the Contadora states. They are, after all, making an effective contribution to the removal of tensions in this region and to averting a military intervention.

In our talk today we have noted that the relations between the SED and the FSLN, between the peoples of the GDR and Nicaragua, have developed well. Our cooperation is being constantly consolidated. Along with the Nicaraguan people's hero, General Augusto Sandino, we share the optimistic view that he once expressed, that "the workers and peasants will steadfastly move forward to the end of the path taken." Be assured of our active solidarity on that path.

Ortega Toast

LD202043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Daniel Ortega's Toast" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- In his toast, Daniel Ortega replied: We have come to Berlin at a time when the international situation is tending to get worse. The striving of the most reactionary circles of North American imperialism in recent years, coupled with the serious economic crisis, has destroyed the successes already achieved by detente and has sparked an arms race, which in the nuclear age is not only a serious threat to peace, but to the very existence of mankind. Those in power in North America are striving to justify their hegemonist policy, to spread local conflicts to whole regions and to internationalize them.

The developing countries see their economic situation seriously worsened. The great burden of foreign debt paralyzes opportunities for development and progress. Political and social revanchism mark the new stage of imperialist policy, which knows neither borders nor scruples. This policy calls into question the existing territorial status of countries. These circumstances are the conditions of the struggle, the steadfastness, and the solidarity of all the peoples and democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces. These are times of struggle, resistance, and of victories. The broad masses are emerging and are demanding reason, peace, disarmament, and detente. Reasonable politicians cannot ignore the worldwide call to put an end to warlike provocations. This is expressed in the fact that in Europe broad masses are on the move in defense of peace. In Central America, the Nicaraguan people are fighting to defend their national independence, sovereignty, fatherland, and revolution. The imperialist adventure is also directed against the people of El Salvador.

We are in Berlin today on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution. Our presence here is proof that neither imperialist policy nor material force is able to stop the march of the people toward progress, democracy, and a new society, if one fights steadfastly, defends principles and consistently supports peace.

Today we saw once again the example of the development of the GDR, which was subjected to great pressure, attacks and blockades. It confirms the correctness of the policy of the SED, the dedication of its leaders and of the courageous and undaunted people of Ernst Thaelmann. The progress of the GDR is, Comrade Erich Honecker, an example for our people, for the people of Sandino.

On behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, of the government and the people of Nicaragua, we should like to express our gratitude for the solidarity of the GDR toward Nicaragua. In view of the imperialist aggression under which our people are suffering, the GDR has given political and moral support and made possible various kinds of cooperation. It comes from the party and government of this people of workers, young people, women, of conscious workers who produce more and more and thus guarantee the strengthening of their country.

Delegation Leaves

LD210735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0613 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (ADN) -- The Nicaraguan party and government delegation led by Daniel Ortega, member of the National Directorate of the FSLN of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, ended its visit to the GDR this morning. The guests left from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. They were given a cordial send-off by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee, and other GDR party and state leaders.

SCHABOWSKI, DELEGATION HOLD TALKS IN SYRIA

LD202201 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Today in the Syrian capital of Damascus talks began between a SED delegation and the Ba'th Party. As head of the GDR delegation, Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, paid tribute to Syria's consistent and steadfast policy. It made a considerable contribution to removal of the illegal U.S. military presence in Lebanon. The Syrian side paid tribute to the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states in the struggle against the United States' striving for dominance and against its Israeli henchmen.

STOPH RECEIVES UNICEF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LD202054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The UN children's aid organization can make a valuable contribution to preserving peace and to international understanding. This shared view was expressed in Berlin today by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and by Executive Director of UNICEF James P. Grant. The exchange of views, which was held in an open atmosphere, centered on questions of internatinal cooperation and on the UNICEF's contribution to the improvement of the situation of children in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Stoph pointed to the care taken by the state for mother and child and stressed that the GDR's policy is directed at the good of people and thus above all at peace. Hence the education of young people in the GDR takes place in the spirit of peace, international friendship and active international solidarity.

Peace and trusting international cooperation were also fundamental preconditions for successful work by UNICEF, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers said. He expressed profound dismay at the fact that ever new rounds of the arms race increase the danger of a nuclear inferno. The GDR will continue to do all in its power to avert the dangers, to preserve peace, to limit arming, and to achieve disarmament.

Willi Stoph said disarmament agreements would release considerable funds, particularly for social services and for aid and support for developing countries.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Florin. The UNICEF executive director was accompanied by Reinhard Y. Freiberg, deputy director of the UNICEF Office in Geneva. The guests arrived today on an official visit to the GDR.

TISCH, BRITISH TU OFFICIAL DISCUSS ARMS, JOBS

LD201620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1351 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The struggle for peace corresponds deeply with the interests of the working people and calls for an even stronger involvement on the part of the international trade union movement. This was stressed by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch and a delegation of the British Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) during a discussion in Berlin today. The delegation is headed by TGWU General Secretary Arthur Mostyn Evans, who is also chairman of the Trade Unions Congress International Commission.

Harry Tisch explained to the guests the tasks of trade unions in the GDR. Their effort for top economic results is directed at a further successful implementation of the SED's policy for the well-being of the people and securing peace.

Mostyn Evans reported on the work of his trade union to improve the workers' situation, their working and living conditions. The struggle to preserve, secure, and create new jobs is a major factor in this respect. He rebutted the myth put out by entrepreneurs that arming creates jobs. The TGWU stands unswervingly for nuclear disarmament, for a stop to the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles and for the dismantling of missiles systems already installed in Europe. Both sides discussed possibilities for developing cooperation between the FDGB and TGWU.

KRENZ RECEIVES OUTGOING BRITISH AMBASSADOR

LD201944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- Relations between the GDR and Great Britain are developing to the advantage of both sides. This was noted with satisfaction today by Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Egon Krenz and Ambassador Peter Maxey of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during the British diplomat's farewell visit to the GDR State Council. Egon Krenz stressed that by further developing relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, an important contribution can be made at the sane time toward peace and security. He thanked Ambassador Maxey for his work in developing relations between the two states and asked him to convey greetings from Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker to British head of state Queen Elizabeth II and to Prime Minister Thatcher.

PARTY, STATE BODIES APPROVE CEMA RESULTS

LD201619 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 20 Jun 84

["Statement by the SED Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers on the Moscow Economic Summit" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers have fully approved the report on the proceedings and results of the CEMA economic summit held in Moscow from 12-14 June 1984 and attended by the leading representatives of the communist and workers' parties and the heads of governments of the CEMA member-countries, says a joint statement by the two bodies. Unreserved approval was given to the documents of the meeting. The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers thanked Eric Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and the delegation that accompanied him for the work they had done.

The decisions and documents adopted at the economic meeting with complete unanimity were evidence of the increased internationalist solidarity among the fraternal parties and the states united in CEMA. As the statement on the main directions of the continued development and strengthening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation among the CEMA member-countries shows, new, far-reaching prospects are being opened up for the all-round development of cooperation, particularly the further intensification of socialist economic integration. Those attending the economic summit once again reaffirmed their position on securing peace and their striving for constructive solutions to the complicated international situation. The declaration of the CEMA member-countries, "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," reflects the close link between securing peace and developing mutually advantageous international economic relations.

Once again the socialist countries are demonstrating an alternative to the policy of confrontation and arms race pursued by the United States. True to the principles of peaceful coexistence, the Politburo and Council of Ministers strongly support the appeal to all peoples and heads of state to make active efforts to improve international economic relations. In accordance with the policy of actively securing peace laid down at the seventh and eighth SED Central Committee meetings, the GDR, as an inseparable part of the community of socialist states will do everything possible to stop the world from slipping into a nuclear catastrope. We must oppose the imperialist challenge by every means available. Reversing the negative development of the international situation is not only necessary but also possible. This requires at the same time an active political dialogue.

The leading representatives of the socialist community stressed that the economic and scientific-technological potential of the CEMA member-countries has increased and been consolidated further. The countries of socialism are responding successfully to the new challenges of the eighties.

It was unanimously noted that the increasing implementation of the collectively elaborated course of socialist economic integration is proving itself an important factor of economic development in every country and of the all-round strengthening of the community of socialist states. Particular praise is due in this respect for the major contribution by the Soviet Union.

The economic talks in Moscow expressed the firm determination of all the fraternal parties, proceeding from the ambitious challenges of the present stage, to raise economic and scientific-technological cooperation to a new level. The Politburo and Council of Ministers endorse the line of consistently gearing cooperation in CEMA to the tasks of intensifying production. This will help to accelerate scientific-technological progress and increase its economic effectiveness, increase labor productivity, make more rational use of the existing resources and achieve a more favorable cost-benefit ratio. An important position is occupied by comprehensive cooperation in developing and implementing progressive technologies such as micro-electronics, robot technology, and automation technology, which will determine future economic growth to a high degree.

The Politburo and Council of Ministers attribute exceptionally great importance to the measures adopted to intensify the coordination of economic policy. The conviction is expressed that the collective approach to solutions of major economic problems and the universal application of the best experiences in socialist and communist development is of greatest importance for development of the economies of all the fraternal countries. In the present stage of development, the coordination of economic policy forms an important foundation for increasing the efficiency of cooperation in CEMA. The coordination of economic plans among CEMA countries is the main instrument for coordinating economic policy and shaping firm economic and scientific-technological relations among the CEMA countries.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers regard the joint efforts for ensuring raw material, fuel, and energy supplies as a key part of cooperation. The integrated measures approved are aimed at the rational use of energy sources and raw materials, the lowering of energy and materials consumption and the further development of cooperation in production and reciprocal supplies of fuels and raw materials.

In accordance with the documents adopted at the economic talks, the GDR will also continue to develop economic and trade relations with all the world's countries on the basis of mutual benefit, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and observance of international obligations.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers state that on the basis of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress the GDR will make an active contribution for the implementation of the decisions of the economic talks which are aimed at further deepening socialist economic integration.

The SED and the GDR will further consolidate and deepen the fraternal bond with the CPSU and the peoples of the USSR and with the communist and labor parties and the peoples of the other CEMA countries in the spirit of socialist internationalism. The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have laid down the measures necessary to implement the results of the economic talks of the CEMA countries at the highest level.

USSR ENGINEERING MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD201903 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- Boris Balmont, minister of machine-tool engineering and instrument industry of the Soviet Union, has arrived in Hungary on the invitation of Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi. Boris Balmont is to hold talks on possibilities of developing Hungarian-Soviet machine tool industry cooperation.

Attends Factory Ceremony

LD201909 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- The 6,000th hydraulic supply unit made on Soviet order was ceremoniously handed over Wednesday at the Danuvia central instrument and equipment factory of Budapest. Danuvia has manufactured component parts necessary for machine tools for five years, and the majority have been exported to the Soviet Union, the rest to the CMEA countries. Present at the ceremony was Boris Balmont, minister of machine-tool engineering and instrument industry of the Soviet Union. He spoke highly about the initiative of leaders of the Danuvia and the Soviet Gomeliy hydraulics factory for producing and further developing hydraulic control blocks on the basis of direct cooperation between the two companies. The control elements are to be produced in Hungary, the other parts in the Soviet Union.

TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MADRID CONGRESS

LD201849 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the Spanish trade union federation of workers committees a Hungarian trade union delegation left for Madrid on Wednesday under the leadership of Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The representatives of the Hungarian trade union movement are to attend the 3rd congress of the workers committees which opens in Madrid Thursday.

ASSEMBLY HEARS FINANCE, FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS

1983 Economic Growth Small

LD201326 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Julia Tardos report]

[Excerpts] The summer session of the National Assembly started at 1000 with the determination of the agenda. The deputies plan to have a 1-day session. Traditionally, the implementation of the previous year's budget is surveyed in the summer, and this is now joined by discussion of a bill that is exactly 10 years old. This is connected with the implementation of the bill on foreign trade.

The deputies first heard an account of the implementation of the budget of 1983 by Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance. The minister gave a detailed analysis of the international economic environment which determined the economic figures of last year. He talked about the achievements and conclusions and then devoted the major part of his expose to economic management in 1984, because today's facts allow us to glance into the future.

The important and fundamental results of 1983 made it possible, and our external circumstances necessitated, that we set higher targets which can be fulfilled realistically for the country and the economy for 1984. Thus, instead of the small growth in the national income last year, we have planned a growth of 1.5 to 2 percent for this year, Istvan Hetenyi said.

Istvan Hetenyi also noted that the budgetary deficit was smaller than planned in 1983. The moderation of accumulation [as heard] was unavoidable. The consumption of the population, on the other hand, and contrary to the national income, exceeded the planned figure, although families did not feel this much, the minister added. This still causes certain problems in the economy. Per capita real income increased by 1 percent, nominal income grew by 8 percent.

Councils which manage health, social policy, education, and culture could spend 7.2 percent more on these purposes. Cash grants to the population increased by 10 percent, average pensions increased to some extent, partly because the smallest pensions were raised last year. Health provisions developed, and 87 percent of children of the appropriate age managed to get into kindergartens. The housing situation continues to be one of the biggest of our social problems. The new system of housing management produced some results last year.

In the next part of his expose Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi talked about the issues of enterprise management, the problems of agriculture as a result of the drought, and the control of economic management.

1983 Budget Bill Approved

LD201834 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- After contributions to Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi's expose the members of parliament unanimously approved the bill on the 1983 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Then, according to the agenda Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress took the floor to submit a report on the implementation of the Foreign Trade Act No. III of 1974.

1974 Trade Law Still Valid

LD201844 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- At the Wednesday afternoon session of the Hungarian National Assembly, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress submitted a report on the experiences of implementation of the Act on Foreign Trade of 1974. He said the ten-year old law on foreign trade had stood the test of time. Because it is a flexible framework regulation, it has retained validity despite changes since its enactment. He said the law would remain suitable to regulate the realization of the tasks of the economy.

Peter Veress stated that the first priority was to work out for each major market a trade policy that takes into account the new realities of the world economy. He said the management of foreign trade should match the key aims of the economy and it should be further developed thus. He confirmed that the Foreign Trade Ministry was to continue the practice of granting export-import rights to competent manufacturing and service companies and to encourage the formation of partnerships by manufacturers and exporters/importers.

Speaking about of the strategy of Hungarian foreign trade Peter Veress recalled that the Act on Foreign Trade also stressed the special importance of the CMEA countries in Hungary's external economic relations. "It is in our genuine political and economic interest," the minister said, "that Hungary should take part in the promotion of socialist integration and in enriching the pattern and context of cooperation as effectively as possible."

On trade relations between Hungary and the advanced capitalist countries Peter Veress expressed regret over the intensification of protectionism and political restrictions in the field of commerce. Hungary is especially sensitive to agricultural protectionism, he said. He called attention to the fact that of Hungary's major Western partners, today only the Common Market countries apply discriminatory quantitative restrictions to Hungarian goods even though they should have been lifted in accordance with the GATT agreement. "Both the member countries and the representatives of the Common Market should be aware that a further shaping of relations is conceivable only on the principles laid down in the GATT agreement such as the granting of the most favoured nation status with no strings attached and the strict observance of the non-use of discrimination, which are incidentally binding for the Common Market, because it only makes sense provided it realistically improves Hungary's access to a market where she has sold much less than has purchased over the years."

Trade Report Approved

LD201851 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- The Hungarian National Assembly has passed a resolution after the debate following the report of Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress. The National Assembly approved the report and the implementation of Act Three of 1974 on Foreign Trade.

The summer session of the Hungarian National Assembly has ended.

KOROM DELIVERS LECTURE ON WWII RESISTANCE

LD202233 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] "Hungarian Events in the First Half of 1944" is the title of a scientific consultation held in Budapest by the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Antifascists. In the lecture that opened the debate, Mihaly Korom, lecturer at the political college, doctor of historical sciences [title as heard], noted that during the German occupation there was a readiness in Hungarian society for armed resistance, but the ruling class was not a partner in this. In the defense of its own interests, the Hungarian ruling class was ready to plunge the country into utter ruin.

SZUROS VISITS PEST COUNTY, GIVES LECTURE

LD202238 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Matyas Szuros, secretary of the party Central Committee, has visited Pest County. At the headquarters of the county party committee he listened to a briefing about the life of the county, which has nearly one million inhabitants. After this he went to Nagykoros where he visited the town's party committee and the canning factory. In the afternoon Matyas Szuros went to the Arany Janos Museum and finally, at the headquarters of the town's party committee, he held a lecture at an aktiv meeting on Hungary's foreign policy.

OFFICIAL ON DISTRICTS TO REPEAT ELECTIONS

LD201457 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2020 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Interview with Edward Szymanski, secretary of the State Electoral Commission, by Warsaw television presenter Grzegorz Wozniak; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Wozniak] I think the viewers will be interested to hear in which areas, in which 85 electoral districts, the elections have to be repeated. I do not think it will be necessary to present a complete list of the 85 districts, but please tell us about their geographical distribution.

[Szymanski] Of course. There will be elections in one district in each of the three following viovodships: Bielsko Biala, Krosno, and Ostroleka; in two districts in each of the voivodships of Bialystok and Radom; in three districts in the voivodships of Krakow, Piotrkow Trybunalski, Plock, Przemysl, Rzeszow, and Siedlce; in four districts in Wroclaw Voivodship; in five districts in the Lublin Voivodship; in seven districts in the Lomza Voivodship; in thirty-four districts in the Tarnow Voivodship; and in ten districts in the Nowy Sacz Voivodship. [numbers as heard]

[Wozniak] This is quite an interesting geographical distribution. One conclusion is that elections will be repeated everywhere except in the large agglomerations of the population.

5 PERCENT OF ELECTORATE UNABLE TO VOTE

LD201229 Warsaw PAP in English 1114 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 19 June -- PAP has learnt that 5 or 50 percent of the electorate were unable to go the people's councils polls last Sunday, due to reasons beyond their control.

This group consists, first of all, of people being temporarily abroad, seamen and fishermen in the sea, workers of the railways, bus inter-city transport and the LOT airlines on duty that day. Furthermore, the group includes the ill, especially hospitalized persons and those who had left for resort places and holidays before the election.

It should be recalled that according to the People's Councils Electoral Law of February 13th, one can vote only in one's permanent place of residence. Moreover, according to the new regulations electoral districts were not organized this time, unlike in previous elections, at Polish Embassies, consulates, on sea-going ships etc.

SOLIDARITY SAYS ONLY 57.4 PERCENT VOTED IN WARSAW

NC201503 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, June 20 (AFP) -- Only 57.4 percent of eligible voters in the Polish capital cast ballots in last Sunday's elections for local councils, according to a tally announced today by the banned trade union Solidarity. The figure was nearly 15 percent less than the official count.

In a statement given to Western correspondents here, Solidarity's Executive Committee for the Warsaw region said its own analysis showed 711,000 people voting out of a 1.2 million registered voters in Warsaw. It estimated Solidarity's margin of error at 33,000 voters or 2.6 percent.

The Polish Government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, yesterday said turnout was 71 percent in Warsaw compared to 74.9 percent for the rest of the country.

Solidarity said its survey was based on counts by union militants of voters leaving polling stations. It said all Warsaw voting places were observed at least once during the day with the exception of those set up in closed rest homes.

Solidarity had called for a boycott of the elections, the first nationwide vote since the martial law crackdown in December 1981.

WRITER CHARGED BY MILITARY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

LD201832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] PAP has announced that the military garrison prosecutor's office has completed its investigation of Marek Nowakowski, lawyer and writer. He has been charged with cooperating with persons active in political subversion centers in the West against Poland's interests to publish papers abroad, with the help of these persons, in which he presented the sociopolitical situation in Poland and the authorities' activities in a decisively tendentious and deceiving manner. He also disseminated papers of similar content in Poland with the help of illegal publications. Marek Nowakowski also breached hard currency regulations. The presidium of the Union of Polish Writers Main Board and other persons have moved to have the temporary arrest applied to Marek Nowakowski waived. The military prosecutor has conceded to the request. An act of indictment will be submitted to the court shortly.

KIM IL-SONG DELEGATION CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Ceausescu, Kim Visit Factory

AU201848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1984 -- On Wednesday morning Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited the "23 August" Enterprise, one of the largest and most representative machine building units of the capital city. Accompanying them on the visit were Kim Yong-nam and Yon Hyong-muk, other Korean officials, as well as Romania's ambassador in Pyongyang and the ambassador of the DPR of Korea in Bucharest.

The visit was an opportunity for the Korean guests to get acquainted with outstanding achievements of the Romanian machine building industry which developed considerably over the last two decades being able to meet the demands of the national economy to a greater extent and export an ever wider range of highly competitive products.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song were warmly greeted by numerous working people who applauded and cheered the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples. The distinguished guests were welcomed by Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the capital city, Petre Preoteasa, minister of machine building industry, Paul Blaier, manager of the enterprise, by executives of the relevant industrial central.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song together with those accompanying them saw round the prototype workshop, the technological equipment section and the engine plant -- important sectors of the Bucharest enterprise where they were informed about the working people's concerns for renewing and modernizing fabrication, steadily improving the quality and technical performances of products, raising the economic efficiency of the entire activity. The distinguished guest inquired about the performances and features of the products and was highly appreciative of the achievements of the working people of the "23 August" Enterprise.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song met then with the members of the working people's council of the enterprise. At the end of the visit Kim Il-song signed the visitor's book of the enterprise.

Ceausescu-Kim Talks End

AU201936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1984 -- Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, concluded in Bucharest, on June 20. Participating were Romanian and Korean personalities who also attended the first round of talks.

During the last round of talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song expressed their full satisfaction at the results of the visit, at the understandings reached, which went down as an outstanding moment in the development of the Romanian-Korean relations.

The conviction was stressed that the present summit would further stimulate the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and the DPR of Korea, in politics, economy, science and technology and other fields of activity, would further help consolidate the solidarity and friendship between the Romanian and Korean peoples.

The joint determination was reiterated to work for increasing and diversifying the economic relations, for expanding the cooperation and specialization in production, based on a long-term agreement, by taking the best of advantage of the broad possibilities offered in this sense by the two countries' national economies. Emphasis was placed on the important role incumbent upon the Joint Commission on Economic and Technological Collaboration, on the need for increasing its efficiency in seeking out new domains and forms of cooperation in the carrying out in proper conditions of the planned collaboration objectives, in promoting ever more the economic relations between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the same time, it was agreed that contacts at various levels be amplified, as well as the exchanges of experience and the consultations on matters of mutual interest in view of seeking out concrete ways and means of further deepening the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song agreed upon furthering the traditional friendly summit dialogue, highlighting its decisive contribution to providing very sound foundations to the good Romanian-Korean relations, to promoting ever wider the collaboration between the two parties and countries both bilaterally and internationally, in the interests of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

DPRK Premier Visits Ploiesti

AU201730 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1551 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/6/1984 -- On June 20, Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the DPR of Korea, and Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, visited, the "1 May" works in Ploiesti, the main producer of oil outfit of Romania. Vice-premier Yi Chong-ok and other members of the Korean delegation participated in the visit.

Dascalescu-Kang Talks Conclude

AU201850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1984 -- Talks between Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, and Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the DPR of Korea, concluded in Bucharest, on Wednesday, June 20.

The two heads of government expressed satisfaction at the productive results of the talks conducted these days in Bucharest, which would result in an improvement of the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Stress was laid on the resolve of Romania's Government and of the Administration Council of the DPR of Korea to provide conditions for the translation into life of what was agreed upon, for the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the further development of the relations of friendship and manysided collaboration between Romania and the DPR of Korea.

In conclusion, Constantin Dascalescu and Kang Song-san signed a protocol of the talks.

Informal Dinner for Kim

AU201938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met Kim Il-song during an informal dinner that proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship on Wednesday. The sides highlighted on this occasion, too, their full satisfaction at the results of the new Romanian-Korean summit dialogue and expressed the belief that the understandings they reached would open new prospects to the development of the traditional ties of friendship, solidarity and multilateral Romanian-Korean collaboration to the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Ceausescu Sees Off Delegation

LD211037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0956 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/6/1984 -- On June 21, the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, concluded the official visit of friendship paid to Romania upon an invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Before departure Nicolae Ceasescu and Kim Il-song met at the residence reserved for the distinguished guest where they conversed in a cordial atmosphere. The departure ceremony took place at the festively adorned Baneasa railway station. The frontispiece of the building displayed the portraits of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song and the national flags of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of Bucharesters come to the railway station enthusiastically welcomed the two party and state leaders. Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song warmly answered the inhabitants of the capital city come to voice the conviction that this summit will go down as another highly important moment of the strengthening of the Romanian-Korean friendship and cooperation in the interest of both countries, of socialism and progress in the world.

Upon his departure Kim Il-song was seen off by Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Manea Manescu, Ghorghe Pana, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Ion Stoian, Ioan Ursu, Nicu Ceausescu, by members of the CC of the RCP and of the government. Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song warmly shook hands and embraced each other expressing once again their satisfaction at this visit, at the talks conducted -- moments of reference in amplifying and deepening the fraternal Romanian-Korean links.

To the applause and cheers of those present the presidential train left for Iasi. Kim Il-song, the other members of the Korean party were accompanied by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, by other officials.

CEAUSESCU MEETS ISRAELI LIBERAL PARTY OFFICIAL

AU192026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1984 -- During the interview RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu granted to the vice-chairman of the Independent Liberal Party of Israel, Yitzhaq Artzi, now on a visit to Romania, stress was laid on the good relations developing between Romania and Israel and the wish was expressed to further develop them. Current international questions were also approached, particular attention being paid to the Middle East situation.

The guest conveyed a cordial message to Romania's president from the chairman of the party, Moshe Kol, and the chairman of the Israel Labour Party, Shimon Peres. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the chairman of the two parties be conveyed warm greetings and best wishes.

The vice-chairman of the Independent Liberal Party of Israel highlighted the appreciation Romania's constructive stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the political, negotiated settlement of the conflict in that part of the world enjoy, the significance of the Romanian head of state's initiatives towards the establishment of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that an equitable and lasting peace in the area called for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the settlement of the Palestinian people's question by acknowledging its right to self-determination, to an independent Palestinian state included. In that context, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the importance of a UN-sponsored international conference which should be attended by all parties concerned, the PLO -- as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- included.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SWISS ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU191919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received, on June 19, Gaudenz Van Salis, who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Swiss Confederation to Romania.

Handing over the credentials, the Swiss ambassador conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of salute, wishes of good health and personal happiness and wishes of progress and welfare for the Romanian people, from the Federal Council of Switzerland and the Swiss people. In the address of the ambassador, stress is laid on the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between Switzerland and Romania in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural domains, and the wish was brought to the fore to further expand and intensify these relations.

Receiving the credentials, Romania's president also addressed a message of friendship and best wishes to the Federal Council of Switzerland, and wishes of peace and prosperity to the friendly Swiss people. In the address of the Romanian head of state, satisfaction is expressed at the growing evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, with emphasis on the importance of expanding the Romanian-Swiss exchanges and cooperation in various domains of mutual interest. We consider that our countries are likely to increase economic exchanges, to intensify and diversify industrial, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation, the address shows.

As Romania is carrying on a large international activity, making a constructive contribution to the settlement of the major issues confronting mankind, the address shows that Romania pays special attention to the cardinal issue of our times -- the cessation of the arms race, the elimination of the war danger, the ensurance of peoples' right to life, to free and independent development. We steadily work -- the address shows -- to promote cooperation and security in Europe, for the resumption and assertion of the policy of detente, confidence and disarmament, muclear above all, for the creation of muclear-free zones in the Balkans, in the north and centre of Europe, for a broad international collaboration and cooperation.

MINISTER STANESCU MEETS EGYPT'S 'ALI IN CAIRO

AU151839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1822 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo AGERPRES 15/6/1984 -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, prime minister ad interim of Egypt, received Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the Department for Construction Abroad, now in Cairo. During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the Romanian-Egyptian relations of friendship and cooperation, as well as the wish to further amplify and diversify them.

The Romanian minister also had interviews and conducted talks with Wagih Shindi, minister of investment and international economic cooperation, chairman for Egypt of the Romanian-Egyptian joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, with other members of the Egyptian Government.

OPREA MEETS SYRIAN DEPUTY OIL MINISTER 15 JUNE

AU151142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1119 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/6/1984 -- The possibilities to intensify the Romanian-Syrian economic collaboration and cooperation, to increase the mutual goods exchanges were discussed on Friday in Bucharest by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, and Dr Nadir Nabulsi, deputy minister of oil of Syria.

The intervnew was attended by Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

DOBRIN RECEIVES POLISH OFFICIAL ORZECHOWSKI

AU201849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/6/1984 -- The delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth of Poland, headed by Marian Orzechowski, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, general secretary of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, now visiting Romania, met on June 20 with Tamara Dobrin, member of the CC of the RCP, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. On the occasion, they informed each other about the two political bodies' current preoccupations, expressing mutual determination to further develop and diversify their relationships.

PLANINC RECEIVES U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE CHAIRMAN

LD201754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Paul Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, who is visiting our country.

During this meeting, which was attended by V. Klemencic, federal secretary for finance, R. Makic, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and D. Anderson, U.S. ambassador to the SFRY, the two sides examined the state of international financial and economic relations, with particular attention devoted to the problem of the developing countries' debts.

MITTERRAND VISIT: BUILD BRIDGES OF RAPPROCHEMENT

LD201603 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our topical foreign political commentary deals with the visit to the USSR by President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand who is due to arrive in Moscow tonight for a 3-day official visit where his host will be party and state leader Konstantin Chernenko. The main question during the meetings of the two statesmen could be whether or not the two sides will manage to overcome the differences dividing the USSR and France. Milika Sundic is speaking:

The agreement between Moscow and Paris concerning Francois Mitterrand's visit to the USSR represents a significant step in the direction of overcoming the major differences existing in the relations between the two countries. At one time it seemed that Mitterrand's visit would be shifted to better times, however, this did not happen because both Moscow and Paris grasped that Mitterrand's failure to come to the USSR could have an adverse effect on inter-European developments.

Let us recall that Moscow reacted very sharply to the recent NATO Council meeting in Washington during which French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson was the sharpest critic of the Soviet foreign policy and, judging by some assessments, Moscow was close to cancelling Mitterrand's invitation to visit the USSR.

The relations between France and the USSR today are not what they once used to be, and especially they are not what they were in De Gaulle's time. Although it is not taking part in the NATO military structure, France is the most vociferous supporter of the presence of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. France is also the sharpest critic of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Some considerable disruptions have also occurred in the relations between the French Communist Party and the CPSU. However, despite all that, France, as one of the leading countries in Western Europe, was and has remained an unavoidable partner of the USSR in its global policy toward the West. Any fresh exacerbation of relations between France and the USSR would have a negative impact on the sentiments in Western Europe which are based on the ever present fear of further exacerbating regions between the the USSR and the United States and on the conviction that this state of affairs must be overcome or at least mitigated to some extent. France's stance, reiterated on several occasions During the past 3 years, is that this does not depend on one superpower alone but on both superpowers.

True enough, Moscow is not happy about this equation of responsibility; but, on the other hand, it is aware of the fact that France cannot be avoided in the process of building bridges of rapprochement in the divided Europe on which the USSR is increasingly keen as indeed are its Warsaw Pact allies.

It is very likely that Mitterrand's talks in Moscow will not be at all easy. The views of the two countries diverge in many respects, especially in the quest for the ways and means of overcoming the existing tension in the world and in the relations between the two blocs. However, this does not in any way diminish the importance of the Mitterrand-Chernenko dialogue, especially if one bears in mind the fact that both France and the USSR are interested in cooperation quite apart from the differences which divide them.

The arms race will no doubt take central place in the talks as well as inter-European cooperation within the context of that particular issue. Mitterrand will raise the question of the Soviet return to the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms. And it can be stated with a considerable degree of confidence that the question of a possible Reagan-Chernenko meeting will not be avoided. Mitterrand probably received no commitment [zaduzenje] regarding this, but it is known that France is satisfied with Reagan's recent offer to Chernenko to meet at any time and virtually without any preconditions. As is known Moscow has not changed its stance on the resumption of the Geneva talks and as far as Reagan's offer to Chernenko is concerned, the Soviet side has not yet pronounced itself decidely about it.

In any case, Mitterrand's visit will show whether there is any hope of something changing for the better in the relations between the two blocs and the two superpowers.

POLISARIO DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH MARKOVIC

LD202113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today had talks with a Polisario Front Delegation, [Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui El Hamra and Rio de Oro] which is headed by the front's secretary general, Mohamed Abdelaziz. The Polisario delegation is in our country as guests of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

In the conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on current issues of international relations and in particular on the latest trends on the African Continent and the development of relations and cooperation between the SAWPY and LCY and Polisario. Both sides stressed a willingness for these relations and cooperation to be further promoted.

Abdelaziz set out the standpoints and views of the Polisario Front on current African issues, and in particular the latest development of the situation in Western Sahara.

Proceeding from our principled standpoint of supporting liberation movements in the struggle for self-determination and independence, Markovic expressed the SFRY's full support for the people of Western Sahara in their struggle to realize their rights on the basis of the UN and OAU resolutions. Markovic also stressed the importance of preserving the unity of the OAU in solving the current questions of Africa on the basis of the principles of the policy of nonalignment and the standpoints of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Vaska Duganova, member of the SAWPY Central Committee Presidium; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Istok Zagar, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and on the Polisario side: Ould Salek and Mohamed Ali El Ouali, members of the Front's Politburo.

Received by Dizdarevic

LD202103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade [dateline as received] -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received a Polisario Front delegation headed by its secretary general, Mohamed Abdelaziz, in its visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SAWPY. Views were exchanged on certain current international questions in the friendly conversation.

FEC REPORT STRESSES IMPROVEMENTS IN ECONOMY

LD201349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Unfavorable trends have been allayed and the significant results envisaged by the stabilization program and the resolution for 1984 attained. By and large this has been accomplished by adapting production and expenditure to the more difficult conditions of economic operations. This is stressed in the Federal Executive Council [FEC] report on implementing the policy of socioeconomic development in 1983 and 1984. The report also incorporates an assessment of possible developments for the next year. The report was submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly today. Discussion on it will begin after the sessions of both assembly chambers convene on 28 June.

The change in economic operations, if this is what the present developments in associated labor can be called, has been contributed to by the application of more realistic criteria of economic operations such as rates of interest, the foreign exchange rate of the dinar, amortization and others, in keeping with the economic stabilization program. The gradual revival of production is bringing about more successful effects in our foreign trade, especially in the convertible curency area, the growth of external debt is being arrested, and conditions for its absolute and relative reduction are being created, as well as for the normalization of foreign finance cooperation on a long-term basis and for the reduction of repayments to an economically tolerable level.

However, all this is happening hand in hand with an aggravation of social problems, a further increase of unemployment, and a fall of personal income, which is affecting especially the employed city population and families on a low income.

The FEC makes the assessment that in implementing the stabilization policy most important now are the deep-seated qualitative changes, because they provide a strong support for the incipient positive processes of adaptation and of the growth of economic activity. In order to ensure this continuous positive change, the tasks pertaining to the first stage of the stabilization program must be continued without respite and in so doing establish the conditions whereby in the second stage -- the period between 1986 and 1990 -- the necessary structural coordination can be made.

The part of the report which refers to the first months of 1984 stresses the importance of the growth of industrial production.

There is the felicitous circumstance that the production of some energy and raw material branches of industry has increased above average, for instance of coal and chemical products, and also of some export-oriented branches of industry (shipbuilding, electrical machines and equipment, furniture, textiles, leather goods and footwear). The assessment is made that the real volume of investments into fixed assets was lower than during the first months of last year. However, after the expiry of the validity of the intervention law the growth of noneconomic investments was exceptionally high (with the exception of housing construction).

The foreign trade balance deficit was reduced by one-fourth, and by as much as 50 percent in the trade with the convertible currency area. The extent to which exports covered our imports was increased from 85 percent in the January-May 1983 period to 89 percent during the first 5 months this year.

In its report to the Yugoslav Assembly the FEC also refers to the possibility of the country's development and economy in 1985. The anticipated changes should ensure a more powerful impact of economic laws, market criteria and economic constraints on the conditions and results of economic operations, on the decisive influence of the workers on all social business, on intesifying motivation for work, creative effort, creativity, and other activities which make a contribution to increased productivity of social [words indistinct].

PRESIDENCY REVIEWS ECONOMY, KIM, 'ARAFAT VISITS

LD201817 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, its president. A discussion was held on the realization of the policy of socioeconomic development this year and in particular the current situation in the sphere of prices and the activities and measures to financially consolidate the economy and the banks and to remove the burdens from the economy. The SFRY Presidency will inform the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council about its assessments and standpoints in this regard.

President Djuranovic briefed the presidency on the results of the recent visit to Yugoslavia by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO Executive Committee. The presidency positively assessed the results of this visit and the talks in which views were exchanged on the disturbing development of events in the Middle and Near East. The SFRY Presidency laid particular stress on the pressing need to start solving the Palestinian question as soon as possible and expressed support for the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East within the framework of the United Nations. Yugoslavia's full support was also reaffirmed for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the realization of their national rights with their legitimate representative, the PLO, at their head. Stress was laid on the importance of the unity and independent position of the PLO and on the conviction that the Palestinian movement will overcome the present internal difficulties in democratic dialogue.

President Djuranovic also briefed the presidency on the results of the official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia by Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK. The SFRY Presidency positively assessed the visit and expressed satisfaction over the good friendly relations between the two countries. The session stressed that the favorable conditions existed for their further development in all spheres, to which the visit by President Kim Il-song gave a very important stimulus.

High appraisal was also made of the results of the exchange of views on fundamental international issues, of which the two socialist and nonaligned countries have very close views.

Full agreement that it is necessary for the nonaligned countries to operate actively on the bases of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment in order to solve the key international problems is particularly important. The SFRY Presidency reaffirmed Yugoslavia's support for the DPRK proposal to hold tripartite talks and for other initiatives to unify Korea peacefully and independently.

LCY PRESIDIUM ASSESSES PROBLEMS, STABILIZATION

LD201236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium (session chaired by Dragoslav Markovic) has discussed the implementation of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1984 and the basic elements of development in 1985. The introductory report was submitted by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. The top officials of the organs and organizations in the federation took part in the work of the session.

The Presidium makes the assessment that the solution of the present major socioeconomic problems, and the implementation of the stabilization program this year and of the conclusions of the 9th and 10th LCY Central Committee sessions, despite the undeniable results, call for even more resolute social action and tightening up of responsibility of all social factors. Everything must be done so that during the remaining months of this year the planned tasks of our socioeconomic development can be carried out to a greater extent. During the summer months, too, in all environments, we should organize ourselves in such a way that overall social action on the implementation of the economic stabilization tasks is carried out continually and resolutely.

The Communists in the SFRY Assembly, in the Federal Executive Council, and in other organs and organizations in the federation, and in the organs and organizations in the republics and provinces must involve themselves to make sure the remaining envisaged economic policy measures are adopted as soon as possible and the completion of legislation pertaining to our systems is carried out as envisaged by the resolution for the economic development this year.

It is of crucial importance that in addition to the measures already adopted, other measures too should be adopted as soon as possible to ease the burden on the economy accruing from excessive financial burdens and administration, to protect and strengthen the accumulative and reproduction capability of the economy and to bring about its financial consolidation.

The Presidium stresses again that workers in associated labor, the League of Communists and all subjective self-management forces must become resolutely involved in bringing about the best possible results in raising production, exports, and foreign currency inflow especially for the convertible markets and in giving life to other objectives and tasks of our stabilization policy. The implementation of the tasks of the first stage of the stabilization program in 1985 will demand the weight of overall social action to be precisely on these key tasks. In this way alone can the complex socioeconomic problems be resolved and the conditions secured for a more dynamic material development.

All organizations of associated labor and environments must take the necessary social protection measures concerning those sections of our working people and population whose standard of living is threatened most by the high-level price and cost of living increases. All social factors must take the most resolute measures to reduce inflation and to consistently carry out the agreed price policy. Economic policy measures, and especially taxation, should resolutely curb unjustified social differences.

Urgent measures and actions must also be taken in order to resove the problems in those work collectives where, because of losses and the like, growth of personal income can be restricted. A way out of these difficulties can be found in time by mobilizing all the forces in these collectives.

The Presidium believes that work must proceed apace on the timely proposing and adoption of economic and development policy for the coming year, on the basis of the elaboration and consistent implementation of the first stage of the stabilization program. Organs of the federation, republics, and provinces must become especially involved in this. All economic measures, regulations, agreements, and accords must be adopted on time so that the economy and all other factors may know in time about the conditions of their economic operations next year.

Central and provincial committees must discuss ideopolitical questions of the implementation of the tasks pertaining to the first stage of the stabilization program in 1985 and, in connection with this, lay down the necessary tasks. On the basis of these discussions, in which as many party members and working people must be included, the essential questions of the implementation of the stabilization program in 1985 and the LC tasks in this matter will be discussed at an LCY Central Committee session at the end of this year.

The Presidium chose Svetislav Stojakov to be an executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

IRREDENTIST GROUP'S TRIAL BEGINS IN PRISTINA

LD191456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- The trial of a second hostile organization, discovered toward the end of last year, which acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, started in Pristina District Court today before a council of five judges, presided over by Ahmet Ahmeti. This was an underground organization, founded with the aim of overthrowing the social order of the SFRY, forming the "Republic of Kosovo," and subsequently joining it to Albania. The organization called itself the "National Liberation Front."

A total of 20 members of this organization are in the dock, 13 of whom have been charged with conspiring to carry out hostile activity and 7 with spreading hostile propaganda.

ATTENDANCE AT 11 JUNE PRESIDIUM SESSION

AU201812 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 11 June carries a 1.5-minute film clip on the LCY Central Committee Presidium session on that day chaired by Dragoslav Markovic. The Presidium paid tribute to the late PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer and discussed preparations for the next day's LCY Central Committee session.

The film clip shows that the following attended the session: Dimce Belovski, Milan Pancevski, Bosko Krunic, Petar Matic, Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Stojanovic, Miljan Radovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Veljko Milatovic, Ali Sukrija, Svetislav Dolasevic, Dusan Dragosavac, and Jure Bilic. Three unidentifiable men and several empty seats were also noted on the film clip.